

No. 5120 號一百一十五第 日九十二月二年戌甲治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 15TH APRIL, 1874. 三拜禮 號五十月四英 港香 PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH.

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 14th April, 1874. do.

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methods of relief—one took toll everybody at
out the timber as far as possible; the others
set it afire in several places; with the hope
burning it up, keeping a watch that it should
not become too hot—just at the bridge.
The fire did not seem about to smother,
its general look was effluvia "spitting"
and off in three days' time, the burning
regulation, all hands went to work, both
men; and it is no wonder that many were driv-
ed by slipping into the swift current, and
the captain of boats, while many others were
killed by the falling of heavy timbers near
perfect condition that existed on the bridge.
On the third day, when most of the tim-
ber was gone, the officials came bravely to
rescue, and found the carrying of
of the wood across the long bridge. But
then, one man was jammed by the
were into one of the piers of the bridge,
and he was killed before he could get away.
his body was carried back. One of the owners
the timber, who was heavily in debt, threw
into despair at the loss, committed suicide.
Most reliable names substantiate this version
the property destroyed at \$200,000, and the
number of lives lost at 290. We have not had
comment upon the utter inefficiency of the
new officials in such a crisis. The late senator
or the fact is that a severe commandment
be written. A knowledge of the Confucian
classics, and high official position, do
not necessarily provide common sense and orga-
nizational ability for a time of emergency.—*Foote's*
Herald, April 26.

and the engine, stopping the latter by pulling on the rope. From that time, about 10 a. m., the engine ceased to move. Every day the crew was used to feed the pumps and pipes, to use fuel. The crew were set to work with buckets, some coal, which was used on the main deck, was thrown overboard, and then all hands, including the crew, were engaged in baling. These efforts were, however, the water speedily gaining. Captain Lowell sent out drags to try to get the cable loose to the engine, but they proved of little use, owing to the rolling of the ship. The high and boisterous sea running. From the night of the 16th and morning of the 17th the second mate, by his orders, was getting the boats ready, and taking provisions, weapons, etc., in lighters. At daylight on the 17th the water was up to the main deck. Captain Lowell then ordered the crew and passengers to the boats, of which there were two lifeboats in good order, and two ordinary wooden ship's boats. The boats were quickly manned and, exhausted with fatigue and anxiety as they were, all embarked. The sailor and pulled a short distance from the ship. They had not been in that more than 10 or 20 minutes, however, when the mate's boat (theoretical) filled with water and swamped, leaving the 3rd engineer and 21 men in the crew. Captain Lowell sent out their assistance and pulled into the boat the chief engineer, six Chinese, those he happened between the boats, and the 3rd engineer, and then the mate's boat to rescue some who had remained.

greatly enhanced his prestige. None could doubt the firmness of his rule; may be gathered from an analysis of the Szechuan expedition, the presence of men-of-war in the river cut off supplies from Kiangba; but when his people began to tremble at the severity, he compelled his inebriated and all to carry rice on their backs to the capital, even nobles being obliged to take their share of the labour. I soon perceived that such a man would soon come hated as well as feared; and the relation of which I report now resolves itself was only a question of time. Now that has happened, interesting problems arise as to the foreign policy of the new party in China. We doubt the complications with Japan have begun at the bottom of the present Chinese crisis, but always been in intimate relations with Japan, and more or less under the latter's thumb. The new party in China, the new party in the country, and the imminent danger of war has very probably been the 'city' in the present revolution. We may assume, therefore, that more friendly relations will prevail; and in question is, may we venture a step further and anticipate some departure from the rigid line of policy which has lately characterized the Chinese Government? If the Queen Dowager is a real Christian, as asserted, the probability is, she is in favour of such a confidence. We only hope that her Christianism will prove to be of an 'intelligent' or 'enlightened' kind, and that she will not fall an implicit victim to the same kind of superstition as under the power of their opponents, we

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between them and the fanatics of a "divine" protestantism, is profound and fundamental—it represents the difference between progress and revolution; improvement and subversion: Our Lucretians, our Spinozists, our Epicureans, our Deists, and our Odgers, the intelligent, manly, and temperate, the men of the world, of co-operative efforts, and of tolerant and liberal views, are the friends and readers of the *Devine* and the *British*;—but so far from declaring war against the order and the reign of law, want to strengthen it, and to make it more effective, and to give it its first and only mode of reinforcement by legal measures, beginning with the Declaration, and ending with an Act of Parliament. No doubt their first Contribution to the cause of law, is very slow, but it is not altogether without merit, and is not altogether without hope. It is very slow, but it is not altogether without merit, and is not altogether without hope. It is very slow, but it is not altogether without merit, and is not altogether without hope.

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